

combated this by riding my bike everyday to and from work and school but I know not everyone has this option. I think that these prices are a wake-up call to us and should be taken seriously. I hate it when people complain about the costs when they are not realizing that driving their trucks and SUVs on a 30-minute commute through town is awful for the environment and completely irresponsible. Although our public transport system [is not adequate], there are ways to work around having to drive. Idahoans are just too lazy. There are park and rides, regular buses, bikes, and the green belt that we can utilize to commute. Congress needs to make it their priority to not just focus on one "fix" to the situation, but how we can utilize all of our resources. I think you can promote more bikers if there were safer and larger bike lanes, as well as a more publicized public transportation system with bike racks on them. This problem will always be the topic for summer because everyone wants to go out of town and go camping, when it becomes an environmental issue more so than an economical issue we can combat all of the complaining and suffering. There needs to be a paradigm shift that will only come by congress's support, education, and from advertising these goals. Please consider what I have said. I am in the same boat as other thousands college students who are realizing our real problems and we need to see some change towards clean energy. The only thing I do not agree with, however, is the use of nuclear power. It is a non renewable resource, what we want to get away from and the amount of heating it causes to the water resource it uses is bad for that ecological environment. Thanks for reading my email.

RACHAEL, Boise.

You are right, gas prices are high! But you really got it wrong voting against the energy bill. It is time to start solving the problem not just pushing it out to the future, where it is going to cost a lot more. You need to start being part of the solution to these challenges, and not part of the problem.

ROB, Boise.

The rise in gas prices has caused me and my family of three to cut back the number of times we eat out, visit the store and go out for entertainment. We just do the essential things now. If we do decide to do any entertainment, we pay for it on a credit card, the balance of which has been continually rising as our economy has declined.

WALT, Jerome.

We need another "Manhattan Project" to solve the energy problem. Private industry has focused its solution for the energy crises on developing vehicles that will run on something they can "sell" you. I noted that a Japanese company (Genepax) is developing a car that runs on water. I believe that a government initiative to develop a vehicle such as that is needed. But, I would not stop there.

Once the technology is perfected, the U.S. should license it to the remainder of the world. That would help to underwrite the cost of the second phase of the solution.

Once the technology is developed, the government should put out a bid for U.S. industry to build such an automobile. (That would put American's back to work). Second, the U.S. should give every taxpaying household one of the cars. (To get one of the new cars you would have to turn in your old car). That would be much better than "tax cuts" or "rebates", and would serve to get a lot of the old, carbon producing, gas guzzlers off the road.

This solution would, end our dependence on foreign oil; put American's back to work;

reduce the emissions problem; and give every American family a boost up.

Of course, the cost would be enormous, but since we can spend \$900 billion on a farm bill and untold billions on the Iraq war to maintain our oil supplies, it should not be out of reach.

CHARLES.

#### IRAN

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I want to provide some comments for the RECORD with respect to S. Res. 580. This resolution expresses the sense of the Senate on preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

Today, I have agreed to cosponsor S. Res. 580, introduced by Senator BAYH, Senator THUNE, and Senator SMITH. This resolution makes clear the need to take economic, political, and diplomatic action to prevent Iran from acquiring the capability to develop nuclear weapons.

S. Res. 580 sends an important message, and I support the policy reflected in this resolution. I did work with the authors of the resolution, however, to come to an agreement on a few minor changes to the resolution. For example, the word "importation" should be replaced with the word "exportation" on page 6. That's a technical change. I also wanted to see the word "banning" replaced with the phrase "encouraging foreign governments to ban."

Again, my staff and I have worked with Senator BAYH and his staff to address these two concerns, and he's graciously agreed to work toward incorporating these changes prior to any action by the Senate. On the basis of that understanding, I have agreed to cosponsor S. Res. 580.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO BATTELLE

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Battelle, one of Ohio's oldest and most respected organizations.

On October 22, 1938, 70 years ago next month, a sea change in printing occurred, though no one but the inventor, Chester Carlson, and Battelle had the foresight to recognize it.

The invention of dry printing, forever memorialized by the etched words "10-22-38 Astoria," was the genesis of an American product so successful its name became eponymous: Xerox.

Battelle, the world's largest non-profit independent research and development organization, began its operations in 1929 at the behest and funding of founder Gordon Battelle's will. Within a few years, it would make history with the same vision, risk taking, and wisdom its employees display to this very day.

Even in today's increasingly paperless era, it is easy to see that a simple, rapid, and inexpensive copying process was one of the 20th century's most important innovations. With the

advent of the Xerox machine, the world could make copies at the push of a button.

Battelle lies at the crossroads of necessity and creativity, an intersection we know as innovation. Taking on daunting, real-world challenges with technical prowess and ingenuity is Battelle's hallmark.

In 1935, New York patent attorney and amateur physicist Chester Carlson began thinking of easier ways to duplicate material. Extra copies of patent specifications and drawings, sometimes dozens or more, were necessary with each new job. The man-hours needed for each project were staggering.

So Carlson came up with the unconventional idea of copying by creating a visible image on paper using an electrostatic charge. He filed for a patent in 1937, calling the process electrophotography. He made it work in a real world situation the next year.

Though he shopped for financial backing at more than 20 of America's largest corporations, no one saw the value in Carlson's invention. Then, in 1944, he found Battelle. Even though America was in the midst of World War II, Carlson and Battelle signed a contract to further develop the electrophotography process. Four years later on September 28, 1948 the first public demonstration of the new technology—then named xerography, Greek for dry writing—was performed in Detroit.

Partnering in 1959 with a company called Haloid Xerox, Battelle and Carlson forged ahead to produce the first fast, low-cost, and convenient office copier—the 914 model. Xerox would go on to become one of the world's largest corporations.

Battelle grew and diversified with earnings from xerography's success. As a result, Battelle is currently the world's largest independent R&D organization. It proves that success comes to those who are willing to take risks, develop needed technology, and nurture the final product with long-term commitment.

So today, 60 years after the production of the first photocopy, I would like to commend Battelle for its role in the development of the Xerox copy machine and its continued commitment to technological advancement and investment in our Nation's future.●

##### TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. KENNEDY

• Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise to speak about an exceptional Kansan and good friend of mine who I thought deserved a special mention from the floor.

BG Thomas J. Kennedy has served his country, State, and community with exemplary service for more than 70 years. General Kennedy began his military career in 1937 when he attended CMTC Camp at Fort Leavenworth. On September 26, 1939, he enlisted in Company B, 137th Infantry, 35th Infantry Division, Kansas Army